

B. F. TAYLOR,  
Steamer  
Lighters and Steam Launches  
Supplied.  
CAGUO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS  
ORIENTAL AGENCY.  
Sole Agents for the  
UNITED ASBESTOS CO.,  
LIMITED, LONDON,  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED  
General Managers.

NEW SERIES No. 1877. 日七月五十五年七十二精光

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

五月五日

二月七日英港

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 8,310,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, KOBE.

NAGASAKI, LONDON.

LYONS, NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU.

BOMBAY, SHANGHAI.

TIENTSIN, NEWCHIANG.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARKS' BANK, LTD.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

TARO HODSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1901. [11]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000

Paid up Capital ..... £24,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. G. Ewens, Esq.  
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5%  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [12]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—

Sterling Reserve ..... \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve ..... \$3,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

R. SHEWAN, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING, Deputy Chairman.

A. Haupt, Esq.

D. M. Moses, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.

R. L. Richardson, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

H. Schubert, Esq. Paul Witkowski, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

Manager.

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [13]

## Intimations.

\$12 PER DOZEN.

## CLUB WHISKY

has reached the front rank because it is the best  
value on the market.

\$12 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE & Co.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1901. [20]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS AND SHIPS' UPHOLSTERERS, DECK AND ENGINE  
STORES OF BEST QUALITY AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Sole Agents for  
T. & W. Smiths Gold, Steel Wire Ropes and Hawser, Glenfield Boiler  
Fluid, "Zynkara" Boiler Fluid, American "Valvoline,"  
Holzapfels Soapstone for Ships' Holds,  
Topsides and Boot-Topping.

Also

INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION  
FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED  
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES, LIFE BELTS, LIFE  
BUOYS, BLISS LOCS, CHERUB LOCS, &c., &c.

Ships' Upholstery, a Speciality under experienced European Supervision.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [73c]

FR. BLUNCK,  
SILK LACE MANUFACTURER  
AND  
EMBROIDERER.  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.  
MANUFACTURER AND RETAILER.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1901. [75c]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.  
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER  
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSITS at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1900. [10]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE  
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.  
CANTON, PEKING,  
CHEFOO, PENANG,  
CHINKIANG, SINGAPORE,  
CHUNKING, TIENTSIN,  
HANKOW.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [14]

HONGKONG BRANCH.  
Advances made on approved securities.  
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS  
3½ per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months  
4½ " " 6 "  
5 " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [14]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS ..... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £575,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
Annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 31 "

" " 3 " 24 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [15]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON OFFICE—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG OFFICE—6, ICE HOUSE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,  
Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,  
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu,  
Nagasaki, Kuchinozaki, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI."

A.B.C. and A 1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals and Railway  
Bureau: Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and  
Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa and Yamano Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Fukumo, Hokoku, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Manoura, Onoura,  
Otsuji, Tohmyiyama, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshiro, Yunokibara and other Coal Mines.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1901. [16]

[563c]

KELLY & WALSH LTD.

NEW BOOKS.

CHINA AND HER ALLIES, by A. H. Savage Landor, 2 Vols., Illus. and Maps. \$10.00

PRINCESS IRENE, by E. H. Parker. 4.00

MISSION PROBLEMS AND MISSION METHODS IN SOUTH CHINA, by J. C. Gibson, M.A. 3.50

THE CRISIS, by WINSTON CHURCHILL. 1.50

Histoire des Relations de la Chine Avec Les Puissances Occidentales 1860-1900, par Henri Corde. 6.00

Sixty Years on the Turf, Edited by C. R. Warren. 13.50

A. B. C. of Bridge. 0.70

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL 1901. Price \$10.

LAIRD CLOWE'S NAVAL POCKET BOOK 1901. Price \$3.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS FOR THE USE OF ALL NATIONS. Price \$14.

SANDOWS DEVELOPERS AND GRIP DUMI BELLS. Price \$8. [690c]

TORPEDOES No. 3, &c.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE CO.'S CIGARETTES.

SULTANS, PASHAS, GORDONS, TENNIS GOODS  
of all Kinds and Makers. [690c]

HOCKS.

OPPENHEIMER ..... \$11. \$13

LAUBENHEIM ..... 13. 15

KIERSTEIN ..... 15. 17

GRAACHER SUPERIOR ..... 15. 17

BODENTHAL ..... 16. 18

HOECHHEIMER ..... 17. 19

STEINWEIN (Bock Bottles) ..... 18. —

LIEBRAUMILCH ..... 26. —

Direct from, and bottled by DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [73c]

[73c]

[73c]

[73c]

[73c]

[73c]

Estimations.

## ESSETS FLUID

VERSUS

## PLAQUE.

What pure Carbolic Acid can do in three hours ESSETS FLUID does in nine minutes.

The microbe or bacillus of bubonic plague grows readily in artificial media and is destroyed by Essets Fluid.

Essets Fluid is superior in every way to pure Carbolic Acid.

Sole Agents:

## WATKINS, LIMITED.

## QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1901. [714c]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to inform my Patrons and Public Generally that I HAVE REMOVED my Stores from No. 13 to No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

II. RUTTONJEE,  
5, D'Aguilar Street,  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1901. [714c]

## To-day's Advertisement.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"HINDUSTAN." Captain Williams, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1901. [740c]

## Intimation.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., LIMITED.

## SHERRIES.

Per Case.

B.—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule . . . . . \$10.80

C.—MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule . . . . . 12.00

CC.—SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule . . . . . 12.00

D.—VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, "choice old wine," White Seal Capsule . . . . . 14.40

E.—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) . . . . . 20.40

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner Wines and suitable for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of a very Superior Vintage. ALL ARE TRUE XERES WINES.

Small quantities are supplied at proportionate whole sale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## No. 5 Health District.

burned the principal buildings, and seized the money in the Bank.

## TWO REBELS HANGED.

Two rebels have been publicly hanged at Cadrack and Middleburg.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says—

On the 12th at 12 p.m. the barometer has risen on the E. coast of China. The depression in the North seems to have moved into the Sea of Japan. Gradients slight for S. and S.E. winds in S. China and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate S.E. winds; showery.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated London, June 21st, to an Indian paper, says:—In the suit of the King's Bench against the Crown, the Court of King's Bench has decided that under the Merchant Shipping Act Lascaris and Europeans must be treated alike regarding the so-called crew space.

We do not for a moment suppose that any of our readers will be taken in by the manner in which the Government have tried to discredit the statements made by Gilah. If, as Messrs. May and Brown would have us believe, the place was so wonderfully clean, why was it found necessary to cleanse it? Why, if there was so little rubbish and filth to be removed, was it found necessary to bring dust-carts and dust-boats from other districts to assist in carrying off the stuff? Let the Government publish a statement showing how many carloads of filth or rubbish were carted out and we are quite sure that this alone will show that the *Hongkong Telegraph* is right. Let them ask the men who actually undertook the duty of the removal of the filth and they will find that their statements will hardly tally with those of Messrs. Brown and May.

## City Cleansing.

It will be a very good thing if the thorough cleansing of the City can be taken in hand, and if this very necessary work can go on systematically throughout the whole year. A thorough clean up of every house twice a year would do an immense amount of good, but it would, if carried out by the Sanitary Authorities alone, be a tremendous task! Yet it is one that should be and will have to be undertaken at no matter what cost.

This being the case, the question as to the best and cheapest method of carrying out the work arises, and we fancy that we gave the clue to this 'other day.' What we suggested was that a special cleansing gang should be employed to be constantly working through the Town, district by district and so arranging matters that the whole place was gone through in a specified time. But it will be argued that such a scheme would be of too colossal a nature to be attempted with any hope of success. So it would be if, by the exercise of a moderate amount of common sense and forethought we fancy that the greater part of the difficulties may be overcome.

The great consideration of course is the attitude the Chinese are likely to adopt to such a measure. They can either make or mar it, for if they enter into the spirit of the thing and lend their assistance it will succeed and if, on the other hand, they exercise even a passive form of opposition, it is doomed to failure.

We shall of course be told that co-operation can never be obtained, but we are assured that if the Chinese are approached in the right manner there will be no trouble whatever in carrying out a thorough cleansing of the houses twice a year, or even more often. It is suggested to us that if the Government would allow the Chinese to clean their houses themselves, they would do so, for they object very much to having them cleaned for them. Say astreight, has to be cleaned. Let a notice—deserved, on the inmates of the houses giving them notice of the fact that unless their houses are cleaned by a certain date they will be cleaned for them by Government on that date. Then, we are told, every Chinaman would set to work and get his premises into apple pie order, so that it would only be a house here and there that would require the attention of the authorities. These dirty houses, too, would serve as an object lesson to the neighbours. They would see how much inconvenience they themselves had, escaped by having clean premises and they would take care that they were not caught napping. Thus it would not require nearly such a large staff as if the whole of the work had to be carried out by the Authorities themselves.

We must say that the proposition seems reasonable to us. We have seen time and time again that it is far better to lead than to drive the Chinese. The leading Chinese tell us that such a scheme would be almost sure to succeed, and we believe them. They admit that the lower classes amongst their countrymen are far from cleanly in their habits and they say that they must be taught better. But they all point out that it is far better to do this by persuasion than by force. Explain to the Chinaman what he is to do, see that he thoroughly understands it and that he is well aware of the consequences of failure to comply with the law; then we are assured that matters will run smoothly and there will be some hope of getting the City moderately clean. All we say is, try it.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE LIBERAL PARTY.

London, July 5th.

The Liberal meeting is regarded as a mere temporary truce, despite the semblance of unity. It is already recognised that the situation is unaltered by the carefully arranged proceedings.

## LATER.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

## BOERS RAID MURRAYSBURG.

Commandant Schepers and forty men have raided Murraysburg. In two days they

brought the principal buildings, and seized the money in the Bank.

His many friends among the foreign members of this community will be pleased to hear that Tsai Taotai, formerly of Shanghai, has been elevated to the rank of a first-grade Mandarin and appointed Minister to Japan. He will leave for Tokyo, says the *Mercury*, in order to take over his new office there in a month or six weeks.

The *Straits Times* says that owing to the collapses in Raubs and Temelongs, and consequent fall in other securities that had to be thrown on the market and sacrificed in order to meet calls, the Seizing Day at the close of the half year has revealed a very tight money market; and it is said that certain unfortunate investors were unable to meet all their engagements on time.

## SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held at 4.45 p.m. yesterday—present, the President (Hon. W. Chatman, Acting Director of Public Works), the Vice-President (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.), Mr. A. Brewin (Registrar-General), Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, (Secretary).

The report of the Sanitary Improvements Committee, given in full yesterday, was adopted with one amendment, that of the President, that the measures should only apply to buildings outside the European reservation.

A prolonged discussion on the Chinese Cemetery Committee Report followed.

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen was of opinion that the Mount Caroline Cemetery should not be closed as there were graves there that had cost a great deal of money. Dr. Bell pertinently pointed out that undoubtedly the cemetery site would be required later on and under the existing Ordinance bodies could not be removed for seven years after closing the cemetery, therefore it was advisable it should be closed now. On the proposition of Mr. May it was decided that the report be sent back to the committee.

The plan of improved Chinese Houses, submitted by the Director of Public Works and approved by the Government, was noted to be the best.

The correspondence relating to infant mortality evoked a variety of opinions. Mr. Osborne was strongly in favour of abolishing the fee of \$1 and was supported by Dr. Bell, but an amendment of Mr. May's that the present regulations should be more rigidly enforced was carried.

The additional bye-laws, as follows, were fully discussed.

## DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

1. Bye-law No. 8 under the heading "Disinfection of Infected Premises" is hereby revoked.

2. The following additional Bye-laws shall be adopted under the heading "Disinfection of Infected Premises" that is to say:—

3. Any Officer of the Board may, during the prevalence in the Colony or in any district thereof of any of the aforesaid diseases, make a house to house visitation within any district which has been declared by the Board to be infected, for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of any premises so visited and of all and every part thereof and of ascertaining whether there is any person in or upon the said premises attacked or affected by any of the said diseases, or the body of any person who has died therefrom. If the premises so visited or any part thereof shall be found in a dirty or insanitary condition in the opinion of any such officer, he shall report the same to the Medical Officer of Health or to any such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Board, with the approval of the Governor, who shall inspect such premises and if he considers them or any part thereof to be in a dirty or insanitary condition he may forthwith take steps to have the said premises thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by persons acting under his instructions, and may, if he thinks fit, have all furniture and goods removed therefrom during such cleansing and disinfection; and whenever in his opinion it is necessary for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such premises to do any or all of the following acts, namely, to take down, remove from the premises or destroy any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting, or any portion thereof, or when in his opinion any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting prevents the free access of light and air to the said premises, he shall forthwith have the same taken down, and if he considers the removal from the premises or the destruction thereof, or both, necessary in the interests of the public health, he shall forthwith cause the same to be removed from the premises or destroyed or both. Such destruction shall be carried out with such precautions and in such manner and in such place as the Board may from time to time direct.

For the purposes of this Bye-law any officer of the Board may enter any premises without notice between the hours 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. 9. Any Officer of the Board or any Police Officer may prevent the removal (except under the directions of the officer in charge of the cleansing and disinfection) of any furniture, clothing, bedding or other household goods to or from any premises within any district which has been declared by the Board under Bye-law 8 to be infected unless the person so removing them has obtained, and produces to such Officer, a permit in writing from the Medical Officer of Health, or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, authorising such removal.

The Medical Officer of Health or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health may, as a condition of granting any such permit, require the article in respect of which the permit is applied for, to be first cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Any person removing any such article to or from any premises within any district so declared to be infected as aforesaid, without such directions or permit as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be guilty of breach of this bye-law.

## PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

1. The Board may at any time with a view to the prevention of epidemic, endemic or contagious disease (even when any such disease is not existent in the Colony) direct any Officer of the Board to make a house to house visitation within such limits as may be defined by the Board, and any Officer so directed may, with such assistance as may be necessary cleanse and disinfect any premises within such limits, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and during such cleansing and disinfection may, if he thinks fit, have all furniture and goods removed from such premises.

2. During such cleansing and disinfection of premises within the limits so defined by the Board any Officer of the Board or any Police Officer may prevent the removal except under the directions of the Officer in charge of the cleansing and disinfection of any furniture,

clothing, bedding or other household goods to or from any premises within the limits so defined, unless the person so removing them has obtained, and produces to such Officer, a permit in writing from the Medical Officer of Health or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, authorising such removal. The Medical Officer of Health may, as a condition of granting any such permit, require the articles in respect of which the permit is applied for, to be first cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Any person removing any such article to or from any premises within the limits so defined, as aforesaid, without such directions or permit as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of this bye-law.

With one objection from Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, who cited the harassing effect of continual new Bye-Laws, these were all approved.

The suppression of the noise nuisance then came under notice and, although there was a doubt as to its coming under the head of Sanitation, the measure was passed.

The correspondence with regard to the proposed public mortuary at Kowloon was laid on the table.

The report of Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst on the disinfection of No. 5 Health District was brought forward. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brown and his assistant Mr. Bryan. Correspondence relative to this matter was laid on the table after being commented on by the president.

Correspondence and reports on the Flushing of sewers, &c., were laid on the table and the proceedings terminated.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

## AN OLD OFFENDER.

Kwok Kong, Cheung Ng, and Chin Lo were charged with stealing 2 rolls of silk from Regentinal Kenralam of Queen's Road. The complainant said the 3rd Defendant came into his shop to buy an umbrella and the 2nd for a single. The 1st Defendant was there but did not ask for anything. The three came in together. The 1st defendant was standing by a show case and took two rolls of silk and put them behind his back. The 2nd Defendant ran away but was caught. The shop cooie said he saw the complainant holding the 1st defendant by the queue and he had two rolls of silk in his hands. The 1st defendant stated he went into the shop and picked upon some silk to look at it. He did not intend to steal it. He was sent to prison for 6 weeks. The 2nd and 3rd Defendants who were represented by Mr. Goldring, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, were discharged.

## WANDERER.

## CANTON NOTES.

## DROWNING ACCIDENT.

## (From Our Own Correspondent).

## CANTON, June 10th.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR THE CANTON HOSPITAL.

## THE CANTON Hospital has an active managing committee. Each year sees some improvement. Last year an X-ray machine was introduced. A large shop to the east of the hospital was also bought and the servants quarters and kitchens moved from the main grounds of the hospital. Now the committee are arranging to have the hospital lighted by electricity. Hereof oil lamps have been used, and it certainly is remarkable that no accident from fire has occurred during all the years that oil lamps have been used for lighting purposes.

## PAWN-SHOP REGULATIONS.

## Notice has been served on owners of pawn shops that hereafter they will be held responsible for the character of the persons pawning goods. Any person knowingly receiving stolen goods will be banished from the city for three years. If this rule is enforced it will most surely tend to put stop to a good deal of robbery. As it is, at present goods are received and no questions asked.

## PIRACY IN SHANGHAI.

## RAID ON THE NATIVE CITY.

ON the night of the 5th instant, says the *Mercury*, a large gang of robbers, armed with rifles and bayonets, landed from a boat at the southern end of the Chinese Bund and pillaged several shops and private houses in the neighbouring streets. On the alarm being given a considerable number of guards turned out and attacked the marauders, who ran away without making a fight for it, leaving one of their number a prisoner in the hands of the native police. The rest of the robbers regained their boat and made off up the River, the guardians of the law allowing them to go away in peace, glad no doubt to be rid of the unwelcome visitors on such terms. It is thought the marauders are a gang of pirates and that they came down to Shanghai by way of the Sonchow creek from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Quinsan, where piratical raids of the kind have been quite common late.

## KANG YU-WEI.

A correspondent of the *Otaki Mainichi*, writing from Penang recently referred to Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese reformer, as follows:—After experiencing many difficulties and obstacles in various places in connection with his attempt to find a hiding-place, Kang Yu-wei has finally taken refuge at Penang, to which place he removed last winter from Singapore, where he has been placed under the protection of the British Government. Upon his arrival at Penang, the British authorities there not only showed him a good deal of courtesy and respect, but also went so far as to accommodate him in one of the Governor General's official houses. Nor was this all. The British authorities thought it prudent to have a guard around him and consequently some 20 British soldiers have since been posted round about his temporary residence. He is at present enjoying excellent health and looks very much stouter than formerly. Replying to the question of the correspondent, who asked him about his present condition, the Chinese reformer expressed his heartfelt thanks for the courtesy he had received from the British authorities, but regretted that he could not rely upon the British Government in the matter of carrying out his plans. Even the Japanese who are of the same race as the Chinese, had shown no sympathy towards him and he had been made a laughing-stock of by them. Turning to political subjects, he further remarked that the Reformists Association, of which he is the president, is now gradually making its way in

## THE NEW COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE EMPIRE.

(To the Editor of the London "Times")

Sir.—Your readers have seen with interest, notifications that distinguished lawyers from some of the Colonies have been deputed to attend the conference on the establishment of the new Court of Appeal for the Empire which is to take over the functions hitherto exercised by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Among the deputies I have not observed any representatives of the Crown Colonies; and doubtless the interests of these Colonies will be safeguarded by the Secretary for the Colonies himself. It is to be hoped, however, that the new tribunal will not be without the aid of lawyers experienced in the dependencies under the administration of the Crown. Places are assured to the great self-governing communities, but the special circumstances of Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, and the West Indian Settlements, for example, ought not to be ignored. It would cast a most unmerited and unintended slur upon the distinguished body of civil servants who administer British law under the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office if the new Court of Appeal were recruited only from the judiciary of the home country and India, or from those communities which have a Government of a popular form. The Crown Colonies are among the most valuable and strenuous outposts of British prowess and British ideas; they control large native populations and influence still wider districts. Their Bench and Bar, who uphold the honourable traditions of British justice in the face of great difficulties, need all our support for their dignity and character, and many informal and formal communications which have reached this country show that they regard their dignity as involved in due regard being had to their claims to representation upon the new tribunal. Under past systems, the earliest assessor for Colonial law appointed to aid the Privy Council was a Ceylonese Judge, and it was in the extraterritorial British Court at Constantinople that the late Sir Charles Butt gained the experience which made him one of the most accomplished maritime lawyers of his day. There are some indications that facts such as these may not be sufficiently borne in mind from the accident that the more democratic organisation of the self-governing colonies lends itself to greater vehemence of demonstration. The Crown Colonies are equally patriotic, and although their European population is smaller, the important interests concerned are to be estimated by merely counting heads.

Yours obediently,

TOGATUS.

"London Times," June 4th.  
"Togatus" might not impossibly prove to be Mr. W. J. Napier, of Singapore, now at home, who introduced this subject by a resolution, unanimously approved, in the Legislative Council, just before his departure for England.

—Ed., *Singapore Free Press*.

## BATTLE OF VLAKFONTEIN.

Lord Kitchener, reports:

Our casualties: Six officers and 115 men wounded; one officer and seven men missing. Names reported in separate telegram. Surgeon-Captain Francis Welford, Imperial Yeomanry, and four men since died of wounds.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:

According to the May Army List Surgeon-Captain Francis Welford was a temporary captain. He belonged to the 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, which comprises the 23rd (West Somerset), 26th (Dorsetshire), 27th (Devonshire), and 48th (North Somerset) Companies, and went out to South Africa early in last year.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, in a telegram to the *Mail* from Johannesburg adds some details of the fight. So close were the enemy, he says, that fifty of our men dropped at the first volley. The Yeomanry took up a position near the guns, which they held till they were nearly decimated. Their stand is described as most heroic. As soon as they perceived the seriousness of the position the artillerists and a Yeoman shot the gun horses to prevent the Boers removing the guns. This forethought probably saved the guns. The Yeomanry casualties number eighty.

The Boers fought desperately, but the Derbyshires' charge was irresistible. A sergeant, seeing an officer wounded, got across to him and asked what he could do for him. Just then the Boers came up and shot both sergeant and officer dead.

## THE DUKE'S NEW STAMPS.

ROYAL COLLECTION NOW WORTH ABOUT £100,000.

The Duke of Cornwall and York is to be presented with a complete set of unused Australian stamps, comprising all the issues of the various States of the Commonwealth. The collection, which will excite the keenest interest among philatelists, is valued at £1,100.

The Duke has now one of the finest collections in the world. Its value is probably not far short of £100,000. It is especially good in the variety of English specimens. On one occasion a reprint of some rare stamps was specially made for the Duke by the St. Martin's-le-Grand authorities.

His Royal Highness was, too, it will be remembered, recently presented with a very fine private collection by a Maltese gentleman.

The value of a good representative collection of unused English stamps, including plate numbers, is stated by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to be not less than £5,000. But few such collections exist.

One of the common errors of the public is that the V. R. black stamp is of fabulous value. This is not the case. Used or unused it does not cost more than £12 10s., and it is really no postage stamp at all, having been issued merely for official use, although one or two got into circulation on letters. A much rarer stamp is the 1855-57 deep and pale carmine 4d. blue safety paper. This in an unused condition fetches £30 to £40.—*Exchange*.

## A GHASTLY TRAGEDY.

## HORRIBLE DEATH ON THE STAGE.

The American papers note that during the last act of a variety show at the town of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, recently, a man named Thomas Bolton, aged 22, a hypnotic "subject" travelling with the company then performing, had his life crushed out by a 600-pound stone which fell on his head. It was his "turn" to do the star trick of the engagement—that of balancing himself across two wooden chairs with a 600-pound stone, a big granite slab, on his breast, and allowing a blacksmith to break the stone with a heavy sledhammer. Bolton, after having tested the strength of two ordinary chairs with curved backs, was put into a supposed cataleptic state by Professor Farnsworth, and placed across the backs of the two chairs. A brawny local blacksmith thereupon hit the stone with a sledhammer with all his strength. At the second blow, the legs of one of the chairs collapsed, and the heavy stone landed on Bolton's head, crushing it. He died in twenty minutes.

## A MADRAS ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.

Mr. M. Kandaswamy Pillai, of Dindigul, is an astrologer—in addition to being the proprietor of a printing press—who predicted, in 1893, that the late Queen-Empress would live until 1913. His mistake arose, he says, through the unconscious blunder of ignoring the full fatal conjunction of 1901: in Her Majesty's horoscope, for which "I can account no better than by saying it was God's will and my misfortune." He is deeply grieved, but to prove that the mistake was "purely accidental" and that he is a reliable prophet he has issued a circular letter containing his predictions of calamities in 1902. He does not predict blessings because "to know beforehand what blessings will come to us will be of no use whatever," whereas, in the case of dangers, "we may take all necessary steps that lie in mortal power to avert those calamities. That is what the science of astrology is intended for." And now for the predictions. "The position of the planets show that between the 21st and 28th June, 1902, our King-Emperor will suffer of 'holes like carbuncles' (the quotations are the astrologer's) 'throughout the body, and the conjunction also indicates danger.' As a palliative for such bad conjunctions, the Hindu Sastras recommend gifts of black bulls. To do so, would give considerable relief and sustenance to our King." Here is a chance of obtaining merit which the astrologer himself should not neglect. But it is easier, and cheaper, to utter predictions than to purchase black bulls.

"To purchase black bulls."

## THE WEST INDIES.

We take the following extracts from a lecture by Mr. Trowbridge given before the Imperial Institute. St. Lucia, the third and largest island forming the Windward Confederation, possessed a political importance second only to that of Jamaica; indeed its geographical position and harbour made it, perhaps, the most important strategic base in the Caribbean. The Imperial Government had spent large sums on its fortifications, which were supposed to be impregnable, and as a coaling-station it was one of the most important possessions of the British Crown. The scenery was very grand, and the view from the Piton Flor at sunset could not be exceeded even in the Tropics. The country was very mountainous and, as in St. Vincent, only a fringe of the land round the coast had ever been cultivated. The interior was practically inaccessible, the few roads being only mulepaths. The deaths from the bite of the deadly fer-de-lance, which infested the island, amounted to alarming figures during the year. Castries, the capital, a well-laid-out town with bustling streets and wharves, presented to-day a very different aspect from the decayed dead-and-alive place of twenty years ago. The resources of the rich interior of the island had still to be developed, but the filip given to it by its lately recognised political importance was considerable, and St. Lucia could not in any sense be considered one of the ruined West Indies.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Leeward Islands were in a very poverty-stricken condition; although the soil of Dominica, the largest and most beautiful of them, was very rich, and capable of sustaining a large population. In Antigua the decay of the sugar-cane industry was everywhere apparent; its pineapples, however, had a deservedly high reputation. A Nevis, a fashionable health-resort about a hundred years ago, on account of its sulphur-baths, the ruins of 18th century splendour still traceable heightened the desolate appearance of the island.

The condition of Trinidad formed a pleasant contrast to the islands to the north. Not even in the vaunted days of the sugar-kings was there such universal prosperity in the island as obtained to-day. No signs of decay were visible anywhere; indeed Trinidad was the sole colony in the West Indies that had not only weathered the crisis but bore no sign of its effects. Nature had favoured Trinidad exceedingly in the richness of its soil, and in its unrivaled position at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in South America. In 1845, owing to the difficulty of getting the recently freed negroes to work, the labour question became acute, and a scheme of Asiatic Immigration was adopted. At first Chinese were imported from Hongkong, but they had not proved satisfactory and the coolies of India were invited over. Special privileges and inducements were offered them, and laws and indentures purposely framed for their protection. The influx which then began had steadily increased till at the present time 90,000, or one-third of the population, were coolies. In the history of the West Indies nothing of such practical importance as the scheme of Coolie Immigration had ever been formulated. Their thrift and industry were notorious, they had amassed several thousands of dollars, and their coming had indirectly acted as a spur upon the Negroes by making slothfulness not such a comfortable profession as formerly. Jealousy between the two races, if any existed, was very slight; there was very little intercourse between them, and their alleged hostility to one another was absolutely without foundation. The white population generally was mixed, including, besides the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

The sugar industry had languished in Trinidad as elsewhere; but the tendency had been for estates to pass into the hands of large English companies with capital, and up-to-date business methods of working, so that even sugar now paid in Trinidad. Cocina was being more and more cultivated and formed one of the sinews of the island, the industry being in a highly flourishing condition. The exploitation of the wonderful pitch lake had poured gold into the colony. Perhaps no pitch lake in the world had such an inexhaustible supply, certainly none yet discovered was so conveniently situated for shipping purposes. This lake brought into the treasury a revenue of £30,000 a year. Coal had been found in Mangaia, and a company had recently been formed to work it.

THE SOLDIER'S RIBBON.

The ribbon for the South African medal, which is now in preparation, will be more distinctive than some of those issued to the British army, though it will not be quite so daring as the rainbow ribbon attached to the Scinde medal in 1843, and the Afghan medal of 1878-80, which consists of narrow vertical stripes of red, white, orange, white, and blue alternately. The South African war medal of 1899-1901 will have a ribbon of three colors, red on the edges, dark blue next, and a centre, 1in. wide, of orange. The latter color has always been dominant in the South African medals, no doubt selected on account of the traditional connection of the House of Orange with the Cape Colony.

The ribbon awarded to those who fought against the chief Bantua in the Kaffir war of 1834-5 is of orange, 1in. wide, with four narrow vertical navy-blue stripes. A similar ribbon was attached to the South African medal in 1843, and the Afghan medal of 1878-80, which consists of narrow vertical stripes of red, white, orange, white, and blue alternately. The South African war medal of 1899-1901 will have a ribbon of three colors, red on the edges, dark blue next, and a centre, 1in. wide, of orange. The latter color has always been dominant in the South African medals, no doubt selected on account of the traditional connection of the House of Orange with the Cape Colony.

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## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
HIROSHIMA MARU	{ MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
T. Mura		
BINGO MARU	{ KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 19th July, at Daylight.
F. Davies		
KAGOSHIMA MARU	{ BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 19th July, at Noon.
K. Kori		
KASUGA MARU	{ NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 19th July, at Noon.
H. Fraser		
KANAGAWA MARU	MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 26th July, at Daylight.
J. MacKenzie		
YAWATA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 26th July, at 1 P.M.
A. E. Moses		
KINSHU MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	MONDAY, 29th July, at 4 P.M.
F. J. Horton	U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 2nd August, at Daylight.
J. W. Wale		
TAMBA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 2nd August, at Daylight.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &amp;c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 29th Aug., at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 17th Sept., at Noon.

THE Twin Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point in route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE; and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

For further Information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED;

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1901.

[14]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and

AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"SUNDA."

Captain E. R. Dowell, R.N.R., carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for

BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant,

at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the

above Ports.

Freight will be received on board, until 4

P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel

Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M.

same day; all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same is

required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 4th July [14]

## PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, operating the New First-class Steamships "INDRAVILLA," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION," between HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.) Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"INDRAPURA"

will be despatched for PORTLAND (OR.)

on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points.

For through Rates of Freight and further

Information communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,

General Agent.

or to SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901. [14]

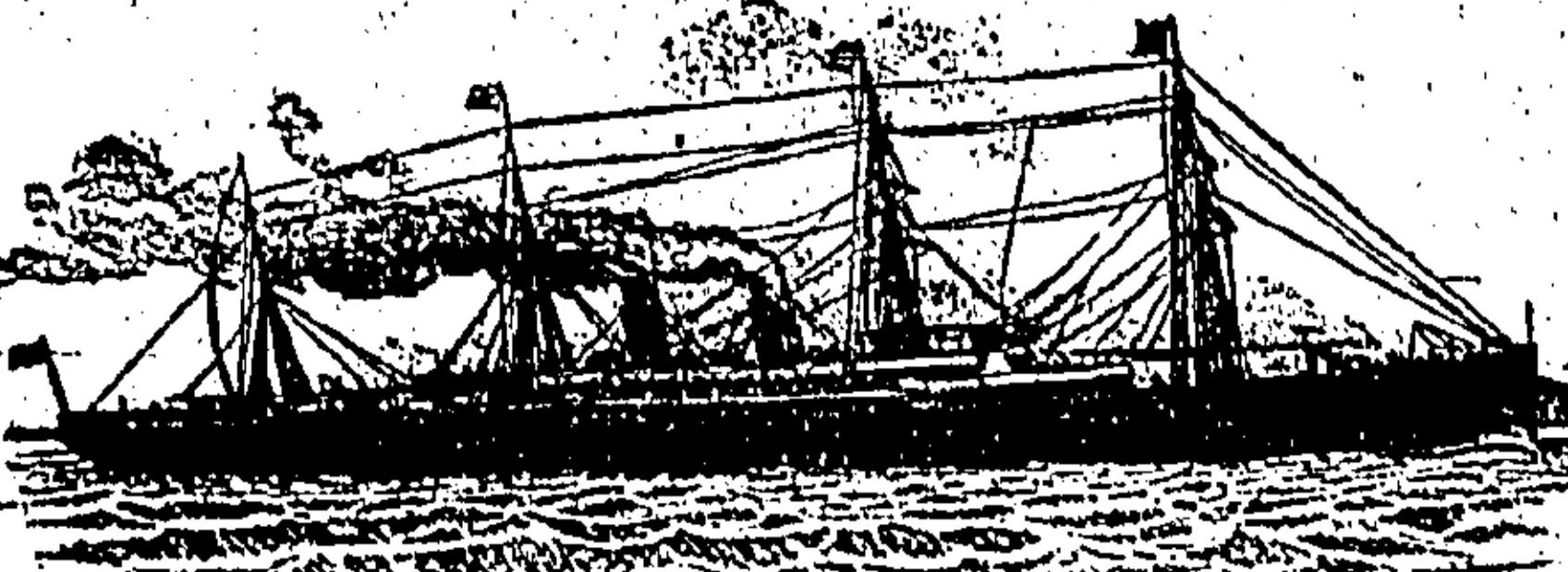
DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED.

Agents

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [14]

## Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.



## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF PEKING" ..... SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.

"GAELIC" ..... TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

"CHINA" ..... TUESDAY, 6th August, at Noon.

"DORIO" ..... THURSDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

"PERU" ..... SATURDAY, 31st August, at Noon.

"COPTIC" ..... TUESDAY, 10th September, at Noon.

THE P.M. Company's Steamship "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Freight for the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages

will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

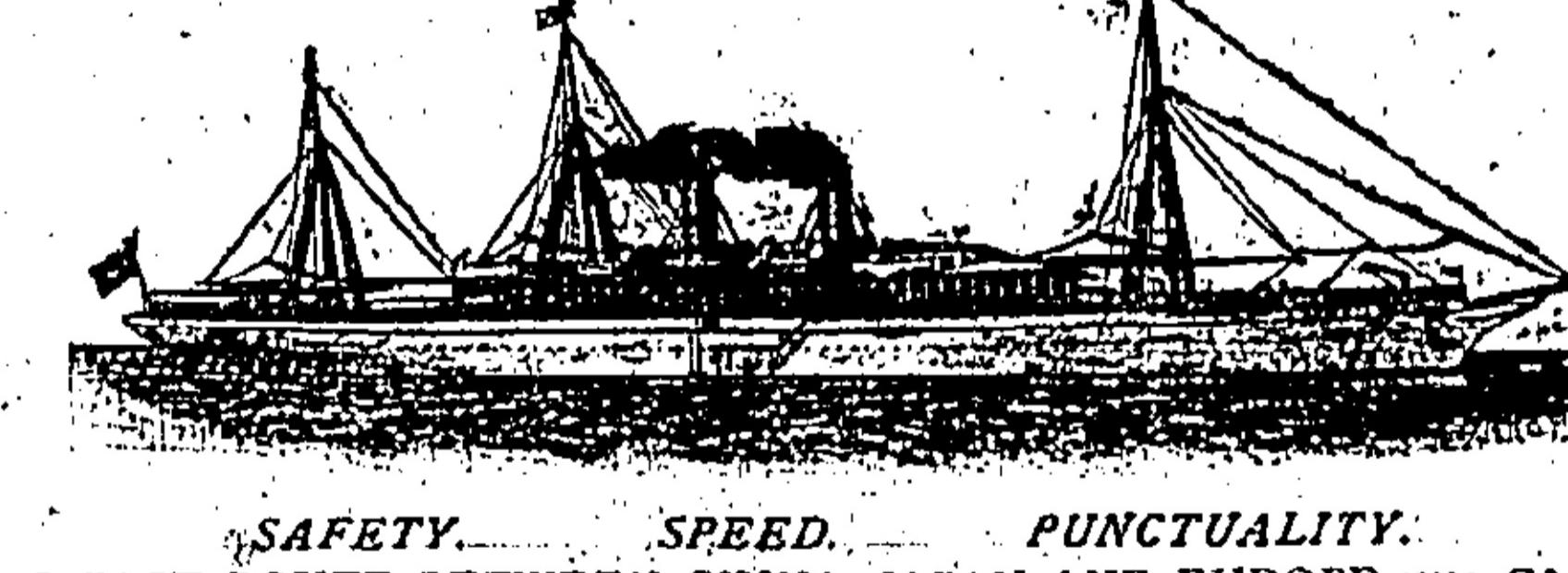
Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1901.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY SPEED PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; VICTORIA; B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Hongkong, 26th June, 1901.

[14]

THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## OSTASIASTISCHER FRAUDTDAFFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OFORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIK PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS DESTINATIONS SAILING DATES.

WUERZBURG ... HAVRE and HAMBURG. { 26th July. } Freight.

HUDSON ... about 1st Aug. Schudler ..... { Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG. }

HEATHBURN ... about 15th Aug. {

JUPITER ... {

SATSUMA ... {

RICHMOND CASTLE ... {

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1901. [14]

[43]

THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA

LOOK WHERE YOU SHOOT.

## A NEW BURGLAR-TERRIFIER.

Burglars find themselves beset with greater difficulties as the years roll on, and the practice of their craft becomes more and more risky. Indeed, he is a bold man who, given choice of profession, would elect to become a burglar nowadays.

The latest terror which besets his path is the flash-light pistol. Maybe you will think that inasmuch as every pistol is more or less of a flash-light one, it will not matter much to him whether he receives the shot that quiets from a regular searchlight one or not.

As a matter of fact, however, the new pistol is designed to do away with blunderbush by acting as a nerve tonic and making Mr. Light-fingers nimble to perform your bidding to the very letter.

## A SUPPOSITION.

Imagine yourself for a moment the possessor of a guilty conscience (not that we would insinuate for the briefest second that you have ever experienced such a thing), and that you are just endeavouring to escape general observation by beating a retreat along a dark lane. Your mind, of course, is concentrated on the matter in hand, and you are in consequence practically oblivious to the almost noiseless tread of the gentleman in the evening dress whom you have given cause to take a keen interest in your movements.

Suddenly, from right in front of you, the centre of a circle of light about twice the size of your head catches you right between the eyes. You are so startled that you feel held as in a vice, and the grip-like feeling increases instead of diminishing when it begins to dawn on your startled senses that your inquisitor has only to pull the trigger and—well, the result may be left to the imagination of the individual.

## HONOR'S CHOICE.

Don't you think that on finding yourself in such a predicament you would instantly obey the orders of the man with the search-light pistol?

The bare supposition, we grant, is anything but a pleasant one; but it enables you to realise the purpose of the new invention.

This revolver, with its miniature search-light, moreover, is guaranteed to enable the most timid householder to fire with deadly accuracy in the darkest room; whereas with the ordinary weapon, it is usually the biggest and most expensive mirror in the room or the pet bric-a-brac cabinet that receives the bullet; while the midnight intruder escapes scathless in the darkness.

## BILL SIKES AT YOUR MERCY.

With this new revolver the householder has Bill Sikes completely at his mercy, for all that is necessary to light the small but powerful electric lamp is a slight pressure on the trigger. The lamp itself is in a tube which is placed just beneath the barrel, a beam of light stronger than that from a bill's-eye, thus being thrown in the direction in which the pistol is pointed.

Moreover, the beam of light shows exactly where the bullet will strike when the revolver is fired, so that you can choose where you will hit before you pull the trigger.

By swiftly flashing the searchlight about the room, moreover, the intruder, if he be present, is sure to be discovered. The weapon too, is provided with its own electric battery, and may be used over and over again without recharging.

It can also be carried about in the pocket; so that all who travel in lonely places at nights should arm themselves with one of these useful weapons—*A. of India.*

## HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

Dr. Fox of Penk has published a pamphlet on the principles of health in Manaya. In it he says—

Prolonged residence in a hot moist climate like ours gives rise to ill defined conditions of mental and physical debility, and to avoid this, a change, at least once a year, to the hills or sea is deemed necessary.

\* \* \* \* \*

By experience and experiment it has been proved that not more than 3 ounces of whisky (equal to about six table spoonfuls) is as much as the system can bear, beyond this amount alcohol becomes a poison and dangerous. This 3 ounces of whisky should be freely diluted and should not be taken at one time, but should extend over 24 hours.

A good practice is not to take stimulants before the sun has set, and certainly never while doing field work or anything that necessitates exposure to the sun.

\* \* \* \* \*

On the subject of acclimatisation Dr. Fox remarks—

This term is generally used loosely and erroneously. Dr. Manson states that acclimatisation is to a great extent an experience, and education of the senses to the discomforts of a tropical life, not simply an unconscious adaptation of the physiology of the individual, but an intelligent adaptation of his habits. This is why old residents in the tropics are more careful of their doings, such as changing immediately after exercise, bathing in warm water, early to bed and avoiding too heavy dinners (with too much wine, than those newly cut from Europe).

## PARRITON FOR EVER!

The *M. P. Gazette* says a lamentable account of the modern Scottish housewife is given by three Edinburgh doctors who have made an inquiry into the feeding of the working classes at the instance of the Town Council of "Auld Reekie." The investigators declare that the national dish of porridge has well-nigh disappeared on account of the laziness of the wives of working-men, who resort to tea and bread, eggs, bacon and ham, none of which, nor all combined, provide so scientifically perfect a meal as porridge and milk. This old-fashioned fare contains in ideal proportions the material for energy and protein. The average working man eats on the average an ounce and a half of oatmeal per day, while he uses 1 to 2 lb. of bread. The case is quoted of one family, which consisted of three adults and two children, who consumed 8½ lb. of bread per week. Sugar practically all goes to energy, but contains too little protein, and as an energy-giver it is the cheapest of all. Bread is the cheapest for energy, after sugar and oatmeal. The Edinburgh workman eats 1 lb. of potatoes per day. They are more expensive than bread in respect of protein, and twice as expensive for energy. Milk again is found to be five times dearer than bread for energy. Beef is a serious item in the housekeeping bill, for it runs away with 1s. 3d. out of every £1 of wages, say the doctors. This is surely a low estimate. As a supplier of energy it is nine times as dear as bread, and for protein it is four times as dear; but it is valuable as a food because its large proportion of protein compensates for the want of them in other foods that are commonly used. The investigators have a good word to say for cheese, but they look upon eggs as hardly worth the money that is paid for them, and as an encouragement of laziness.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO'S  
"NEW YORK" LINE.FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship"ARARA,"  
Captain Williamson, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 15th August.

To be followed by the

S.S. "ATAKA,"  
on or about 15th September.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [627c]

TO IMPORTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

having Established a REGULAR SERVICE OF STEAMERS from SEATTLE (Puget Sound) to JAPAN, CHINA and the PHILIPPINES, in conjunction

with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINES of the United States, are prepared to contract for the conveyance of Goods from the Pacific Coast and Interior

points of U.S.A. to the Orient.

THE Steamship

"KINTUCK,"

Sails from Seattle about the 10th of July;

"CHINGWO,"

Sails from Seattle about the 24th of July;

"HYSON,"

Sails from Seattle about the 10th of August;

"KAISOW,"

Sails from Seattle about the 24th of August;

and will be followed by the Company's regular sailings.

For further particulars, apply at

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S OFFICES, NEW YORK;

To the Agents of the Company at Japan, China,

Hongkong, Philippines and Straits;

FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; CO., General

Western Agents, SEATTLE; or to

GEO. SUTHERLAND, General Agent for

the East, SHANGHAI.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1901. [628c]

## INSURANCES.

"JUNION"

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Established 1828.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

Claims settled direct without reference to the Head Office.

A. R. MARTY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [712c]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1901. [730c]

## Notice of Firm.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE Undersigned has To-day RESUMED CHARGE of the HONGKONG BRANCH, By Order,

T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [737c]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

Possession, August 1st.

THE GODOWN in WEST POINT (Kennedy town), known as Feather Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to

LAUTS, WEGENER &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1901. [725c]

TO LET.

POSSESSION APRIL 1ST.

1, STEWART TERRACE.

Apply to

J. W. NOBLE.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [727c]

TO LET.

GODOWN—No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1901. [709c]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RIPPON TERRACE.

HOUSES at LEIGHTON HILL—FAIRVIEW—KOWLOON.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1901. [726c]

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby called for the

ERECTION of BRICK SHOPS at

JESSETON for the NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT.

Particulars of which may be seen at the OFFICE of

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1901. [720c]

NOTICE.

THE German Steamer

"MUENCHEN,"

4,536 tons gross, 2,635 tons nett,

as she now lies in the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK

at Kowloon, Hongkong, in damaged condition,

with all her gear, tackle, engines, boilers,

machinery and appurtenances now on board.

For Particulars and Inspecting Order, apply

MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1901. [679c]

FOR SALE.

PIANO.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A COTTAGE PIANO by BORD, of PARIS, Three years old; in Excellent Condition.

For Price, &amp;c., apply to

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1901. [675c]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

THE German Steamer

"MUENCHEN,"

4,536 tons gross, 2,635 tons nett,

as she now lies in the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK

at Kowloon, Hongkong, in damaged condition,

with all her gear, tackle, engines, boilers,

machinery and appurtenances now on board.

For Particulars and Inspecting Order, apply

MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1901. [679c]

Grand stock, reduced to clear.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1901. [675c]

INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS.

IMUSCO.

Grand stock, reduced to clear.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1901. [675c]

TUNING. REPAIRS.

## Intimations.

## PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for SPRUE, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, HEMORRHAGE and ULCERATION

of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.

Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale.

by

THE PETER SYS COMPANY,

(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers)

9, Old China Street,

Shanghai.

[21]

12th

**Intimations.****EYE-SIGHT.**

Mrs. N. LAZARUS,  
Occulist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,  
may be consulted for SPECTACLES  
at 16, Queen's Road Central,  
(R. HOUGHTON & CO.)  
(Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).  
Business hours:—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A GREAT proportion of catacombs, and diseases affecting those advancing in life, occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes—the many years of 'Eye Strain' ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dizziness when reading, weak eyes, the letters running together; any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE. [1454b]

**THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HONGKONG EXCHANGE,  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.  
PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING:—

**BATTERIES,**  
**CHEMICALS,**  
**ELECTRIC BELLS,**

**INSULATORS,**  
**LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,**

**SWITCHES,**

**TELEPHONES,**  
**WIRE, &c., &c.,**

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,  
Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—2, ICE-HOUSE ROAD.

For full Particulars, &c., &c.,  
Apply to

W. STUART WATSON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1900. [26]

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**

**THERAPION.**

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Robert, Vulpian, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1**, in a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, especially supressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

**THERAPION No. 2**, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blisters, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter, from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3**, for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** may be procured of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/- and 4/- In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., Limited,  
Hongkong, China and Manila [26]

**The Share Market.****LATEST QUOTATIONS.**

(July 12th).

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
<b>Banks.</b>		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	\$125	400% premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited... (Preference).....	\$5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited... (Ordinary).....	\$4	6%
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited... (Deferred).....	\$1	£5.5 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd., Do. Founders... Marine Insurances.....	\$8	£27 buyers
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.....	\$50	\$340
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.....	\$25	\$60 sellers
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.....	\$25	Tls. 180
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Co., Ltd.....	\$60	\$125 nominal
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.....	\$50	\$180 sellers
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.....	\$20	\$1
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.....	\$50	\$350 sellers
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.....	\$20	\$85
<b>Shipping.</b>		
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited.....	\$15	£36 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. & China & Manilla S.S. Co., Ltd.....	\$10	£51 sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.....	\$40	£52 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Pref.).....	\$50	£56 sellers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ovary).....	\$10	£12 buyers
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.....	\$100	\$144 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.....	\$100	\$36 sellers
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.....	\$8	5½ sellers
<b>Mining.</b>		
Punjum Mining Preference Shares.....	Frs. 150	£325
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin.....	25 cts.	5 cents sales
Queen Miner Co. & Trading Co., Ltd. & Jelbin Mineral and Trading Co., Ltd.....	8	41 sellers
Rub Allan Gold Mining Co., Ltd.....	18,000	£12 buyers
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. A. & Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. B.....	5	5
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</b>		
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.....	\$50	£310 sales
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.....	\$50	£103 sellers
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.....	\$37	nominal
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.....	\$6	£223 buyers and Buildings.
Lands, Hotels & Buildings, China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.....	10	£10 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.....	\$100	£200 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.....	\$30	£30 sellers
West Point Building Co., Ltd.....	\$50	£4 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.....	\$50	£30 sales and
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.....	\$50	£80 sellers
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.....	\$10	£13½ sellers
Cotton Mills, Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.....	\$10	£10 buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd. & A. Watson & Co., Ltd.....	\$15	£191 sales
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 50 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.....	\$100	£10 buyers
Soy Chieh Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 500	Tls. 300 sellers
Waikong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 25 buyers
Cigar Companies, Alhabra, Limited.....	\$50	£1,500 sellers
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.....	\$50	£60
Miscellaneous.		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.....	\$10	£191 sales
China-Borneo Co., Ltd. & A. Watson & Co., Ltd.....	\$15	£188 sellers
Watkins, Limited.....	\$10	£16 buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.....	\$10	£10 buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Limited.....	\$5	£6 ex'd. buyers
<b>For full Particulars, &amp;c., &amp;c., Apply to</b>		
W. STUART WATSON, Manager, Hongkong, 13th December, 1900. [26]		

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Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., Limited,  
Hongkong, China and Manila [26]

**VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Andrews, Mr. D. A.	Kirkwood, Mr. J.	FLANDRIA, German steamer, 1,287, Elchburn, 7th July—Moj 2nd July, Coals—Siemens & Co.
Angus, Mrs.	Leech, Mr. J. B.	GLENESK, British steamer, 2,274, J. Rafferty, 9th July—Foothoo 7th July, General—McGregor Bros. & Gow.
Arnold, Mr. H.	Leech, Miss	GLENFOOCH, British steamer, 1,484, R. S. Bainbridge, 7th July—Singapore 4th July, General—Timber.
Auld, Mr. J. S.	Littledale, R. E. Major	GLENROV, British steamer, 3,141, Forbes Selby, 8th July—Singapore 2nd July, General—Piggy, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. Oldham, Hongkong.
Bailey, Mr. W. S.	R. P.	PIQUE, twin screw, and-class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Capt. H. C. Reynolds, Shanghai.
Benjamin, Mr. David	Long, Mr. & Mrs. D. M.	PLOWER, 1st class gunboat, 453 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. V. de M. Cowper, Shanghai.
Beringer, Mr. F. J. G.	Lovely, Mrs.	REDHORN, 1st-class gunboat, 855 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Com. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Black, Mr. J.	Macdonald, Capt. D.	ROBIN, river gunboat, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. G. Webster, West River.
Bowers, Dr. F. H.	Marlow, Mr.	ROBUST, 1st-class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. Jameson & Co.,
Brown, R. E., Major W.	Muller, Mr. J.	ROSE, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. V. de M. Cowper, Shanghai.
Brown, Mr. J.	Niblack, Mr. A.	ROTHSCHILD, 1st-class gunboat, 1,658, C. W. Rainson, 8th July—Saigon 4th July, General—Doddwell & Co., I.d.
Brice, Mr. and Mrs.	Parfitt, Mr. W.	SAKAMON, British steamer, 1,045, W. E. Sawyer, 5th July—Moj 30th June, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Busutuw, Mr.	Pascual, Mr. C.	SHALIMAR, German steamer, 1,287, E. J. Hollingsworth, 6th July—Moj 1st July, General—Shaw, Thomas & Co.
Clark, Dr. & Mrs. F.	Pigman, Mr. Geo. W.	SHAN, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. P. O. S. N. Co.
Colc, Mr. G. E.	Reel, Dr. L. R.	SHARAKI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Com. C. Hamilton, Singapore.
Colson, Mr. J. S.	Reich, Mr. A. H.	SHIRANUKI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Comdr. I. Ishida; at Yokosuka.
Cordill, Mr. R. P.	Ridge, Mr. W. R.	SHIRASU, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Cunningham, Mr. P. A.	Sawyer, Mr. W. T.	SHITARA, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Comdr. I. Ishida; at Yokosuka.
Deville, Mr. D. M.	Whaley, Mr. W. J. G.	SHOKI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Discombe, Mr. G. M.	Whiteley, Mr. W. K.	SHUNGA, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Dorehill, R. A. Major	Whitton, Mrs. M. M.	SHUNJI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Douglas, Mr. H. A. C.	Wild, Lieut. and Mrs.	SHUNJI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Dyson, Capt. P. S. Taylor, Mr. D. G.	Wiborg, Mr. J. J.	SHUNJI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Fernald, Mr. and Mrs.	Thomas, Mr. Harry	SHUNJI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.
Fernando, Mr. T.	Tibbey, Mr. H. M.	SHUNJI, 1st class gunboat, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Capt